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GRAMMATICAL NOTICES
OF THE
BURMESE LANGUAGE:

A. Judson
BY A. JUDSON.



^C
MAULMAIN:

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

1842.

286.50

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(H. U. 1846.)

THIS work is printed, with a few corrections, from a manuscript prepared twenty six years ago, when the author had not a very extensive acquaintance with the Burmese language. He would not, however, have consented to publish it, had he not been satisfied, on a careful examination, that it exhibits a correct outline of the principles of the language, however deficient it may be in grammatical details.

It is committed to the press, as the most ready way of meeting frequent applications for the loan of the manuscript, and in the hope of stimulating some more industrious and ambitious person to furnish a work that shall deserve to be called a Grammar of the language; for the present slender compilation aspires to no higher title, than that of "Grammatical Notices."

Maulmain, July, 1842.

GRAMMATICAL NOTICES, &c.

THE ALPHABET.

THE Burmese alphabet consists of ten *vowels*,
သရ, and thirty two *consonants*, ဗျည်း.

VOWELS.

အ *a*, အာ *a*, ဣ *ee*, ဤ *ee*, ဥ , ဦ *oo*, ဦ *oo*,
ဇ *aa*, အဲ *ai*, ဩ , ဩ *au*, ဩ *au*.

CONSONANTS.

က *ka*, ခ *hka*, ဂ *ga*, ဃ *ga*, င *nga*;
စ *tsa*, ဆ *htsa*, ဇ *dza*, ဈ *dza*, ဉ, ည *nya*;
တ *ta*, ဋ *hta*, ဒ *da*, ဌ *da*, ဏ *na*;
ထ *ta*, ထ *hta*, ဓ *da*, ဖ *da*, ဖ *na*;
ပ *pa*, ပ *hpa*, ဗ *ba*, ဘ *ba*, မ *ma*;
ယ *ya*, ရ *ra*, လ *la*, ဝ *wa*,
သ *tha*, ဟ *ha*, ဌ *la*.

According to this arrangement, the first twenty five consonants are distributed into five classes.

The letters of the first or က class are gutturals, ကက္ခာ ; those of the second or စ class are palatals, တာလုာ ; those of the third or ဇ class are cerebrals, ခဇ္ဇာ ; those of the fourth or တ class are dentals, ဒဇ္ဇာ ; and those of the fifth or ဝ class are labials, ဩဌာ.

The first letter of each class is a simple articulation, smooth and soft ; the third is the same, rough and hard ; the second is the aspirate of the first ; the fourth, according to the Sungskrit system, whence the alphabet is derived, is the aspirate of the third, but according to the Burmese pronunciation, is the same ; and the fifth is the corresponding nasal.

The pronunciation of the cerebrals and the dentals, though different in the Sungskrit, is the same in the Burmese.

Of the seven remaining consonants, five are liquids, viz. ယ, ရ, လ, ဝ, and ဋ ; ယ is properly a sibilant, but pronounced th, and ယ is an aspirate.

The cerebrals and the letter ဋ are found only in words derived from the Sungskrit or Pali.

The names and powers of the letters are as follows:—

VOWELS.

အ,	<i>a</i> short, as in <i>America</i> .
အာ,	<i>a</i> long, as in <i>father</i> .
ဧ,	<i>ee</i> , as <i>i</i> in <i>pin</i> .
ဧီ,	<i>ee</i> , as in <i>feet</i> .
ဧဝ, } ဧဝ,	<i>oo</i> as in <i>good</i> , or <i>u</i> , as in <i>full</i> .
ဧဝ,	<i>oo</i> , as in <i>food</i> , or <i>u</i> , as in <i>rule</i> .
ဧ,	<i>aa</i> , as <i>a</i> in <i>fate</i> .
ဆ,	<i>ai</i> , as in <i>hair</i> .
ဩ,	} <i>au</i> , as <i>o</i> in <i>on</i> .
ဩဝ,	
ဩဝ်,	<i>au</i> , as in <i>audience</i> .

CONSONANTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Power.</i>
ကကြီး, great <i>ka</i> ,	<i>k</i> , as in <i>king</i> .
ခခွေ, curved <i>hka</i> ,	<i>hk</i> , <i>k</i> aspirated.
ဂငယ်, small <i>ga</i> ,	<i>g</i> , as in <i>good</i> .
ဂကြီး, great <i>ga</i> ,	the same.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Power.</i>
c, nga,	ng, as in <i>rang</i> .
ဝလုံး, round tsa,	ts.
ဆလိမ်, twisted htsa,	hts, ts aspirated.
ဇွဲ, divided dza,	dz.
ဈ or စာမြင်းဆွဲ, bridle dza,	the same.
ဥ or ည, nya,	ny.
ခုံသံလျှင်းချိတ်, bier-hook ta,	t, as in <i>time</i> .
ငှက်ပိ, duck hta,	ht, t aspirated.
ခုံရင်ကောက်, crooked breast da,	d, as in <i>done</i> .
စရေပွတ်, water-dipper da,	the same.
လကြီး, great na,	n, as in <i>not</i> .
တဝင်ပု, abdominous ta,	t, as in <i>time</i> .
ထဆင်ထူး, elephant-fetter hta,	ht, t aspirated.
ဒထွေး, little da,	d, as in <i>done</i> .
ခေအောက်မြိုက်, bottom-inden- ted da, (formerly written ခေ)	the same.
နငယ်, small na,	n, as in <i>not</i> .
ဝင်္ဂောက်, steep or deep pa,	p, as in <i>part</i> .
ဖဦးထုပ်, capped hpa,	hp, p aspirated.
ပထက်မြိုက်, top-indented ba,	b, as in <i>book</i> .
ဘကုန်း, hump-backed ba,	the same.
မ, ma,	m, as in <i>make</i> .

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Power.</i>
ယယက်ထက်, supine ya,	y, as in <i>young</i> .
ရကောက္ခ, crooked ra,	{ r, as in <i>run</i> , or y, as above.
လ, la,	l, as in <i>love</i> .
ဝ, wa,	w, as in <i>word</i> .
သ, tha,	{ th, soft, as in <i>thin</i> , or th, hard, as in <i>this</i> .
ဟ, ha,	h, as in <i>home</i> .
ဣတြိး, great la,	l, as in <i>love</i> .

The character ' called နိဂ္ဂဟိတ် or သေးသေးတင်, is reckoned among the consonants, by the Burmese. It is placed over the letter, with which it is combined, and has the power of a final ဝ, divested of its inherent heavy accent (see Accents;) thus သံ, than.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

Compound Consonants are formed by combining one or more of the letters ယ, ရ, ဝ, and သ under symbolic forms, with simple consonants, according to the following table:—

<i>Letter, Symbol,</i>	<i>Name of</i>	<i>Junction</i>	<i>Power.</i>
<i>Symbol,</i>	<i>Symbol,</i>	<i>with ဝ,</i>	
ယ	ယပင်	မျ	mya.
ရ	ရရပ်	မြ	mra or mya.
ဝ	ဝဆွဲ	မွ	mwa.
ယ & ဝ	ယပင်ဝဆွဲ	မျှ	mywa.
ရ & ဝ	ရရပ်ဝဆွဲ	မြှ	mrwa or mywa.
ဟ	ဟထိုး	မှ	hma.
ယ & ဟ	ဟထိုးယပင်	မျှ	hmya.
ရ & ဟ	ဟထိုးရရပ်	မြှ	hmra or hmya.
ဝ & ဟ	ဟထိုးဝဆွဲ	မွှ	hmwa.

The letter ဟ, in the capacity of an aspirate, is combined with the nasals, and the letters ဝ and ဝ. When combined with ယ or ရ, the compound has the power of sh, as ရှန်, shan. ဟှ has the same power, and sometimes ဟှ also. မြ is equivalent to ည, and ဟှ to ဝ.

VOWELS combined with CONSONANTS.

Vowels combined with consonants, simple or compound, are represented by symbols, according to the following table:—

<i>Vowel, Symbol, Name of Symbol,</i>	<i>Junction with င,</i>	<i>Power.</i>
အ		
အာ ဝ or ၊ ချ	ကာ, ဂါ	ka, ga.
ဧ ဝ လုံးကြီးတင်	ကီ	kee.
ဤ ဝ လုံးကြီးတင်ဆုံခပ်	ကီ	kee.
ဥ ၊ တချောင်းငင်	ကု	koo.
ဦ ။ နှစ်ချောင်းငင်	ကု	koo.
ဧ င သဝေထိုး	ကော	kaa.
ဆ ` နောက်သို့ပြင်	ကဲ	kai.
ကြော င—ဝ သဝေထိုးချ	ကော	kau.
ကြော် င—ဝ သဝေထိုးချရှေ့ထိုး	ကော်	kau.

The vowel အ has no symbol, being understood after every consonant, that is not furnished with the symbol of another vowel, or made final in the syllable. See Final Consonants.

The second symbol of the vowel အာ is used, whenever the use of the first would convert the consonant into another letter,—also with ခ and င.

The symbols of the vowels ဧ and ဥ, when united and combined with a consonant, have the power of o, as in *note*, thus ကိ, ko. If they close a syllable, ဝ may optionally follow, without occa-

sioning any change in the pronunciation, thus ၏ and ၏် are equivalent.

The symbol of any vowel may be combined with အ, in which case the compound has the power of the vowel which the symbol represents; thus အိ is equivalent to ချိ, အု to ဥ, &c.

FINAL CONSONANTS.

When a consonant ends a syllable or is final, it is distinguished by the mark ၎ over it, thus ၎်, or by another consonant subjoined, thus ချ်.

It sometimes happens, however, that two consonants, one placed under the other, are both initials, and therefore come not under the preceding remark, but are to be regarded as a mere abbreviation; thus သွာ: is equivalent to သမာ:.

A double ဥ is written ဥ့, the same as one form of the single. ချ, with ချ subjoined is commonly written ချ့. A double သ is written သသ.

Final consonants generally assume a new and peculiar power, and also modify the preceding vowel. These permutations are exhibited in the following table:—

ဆ	ဇု	ဇ	ဩ	အို
ဆက် et.	အိုက် ik.	ဇက် eet.	အောက် ouk.	အိုက် aik.
ဆင် en.	အိုင် ing.		အောင် oung.	အိုင် aing.
ဆစ် eet.	အိတ် ik.	ဇစ် eet.	အောင် oot.	
ဆည့် een, ee.	အိည့် ing.	ဇည့် een, ee.	အောင် oon.	အိုက် aik.
ဆတ် at.	အိတ် ik.	ဇတ် eet	အောင် oot	အိုန့် aing.
ဆန့် an.	အိန့် ing.	ဇန့် een.	အောင် oon.	အိုက် aik.
ဆဝ် at.	အိဝ် ik.	ဇဝ် eet.	အောင် oot.	အိုက် aing.
ဆပ် an.	အိပ် ing.	ဇပ် een.	အောင် oon.	အိုက် o.
ဆယ် at.		ဇရ် ee.		အိုက် o.
ဆယ် an.	အိတ် ing.	ဇက် een.	အောင် oon.	အိုက် o.
ဆတ် at.	အိတ် ik.	ဇတ် eet.	အောင် oot.	
ဆံ an.	အိံ ing.			

As an appendix to the foregoing table, note—

1. Cerebrals, when final, are the same as dentals.
2. The 3d letter of each class is the same as the 1st.
3. The 2d and 4th letters of each class never occur as finals, except in some words derived from the Pali, when they are mute, as ခိုဗ်း, from ဇေဃ, *the sky*, pronounced as ခိုး.
4. န္ဍ is the same as လ်.
5. ဝ and ဝ် are mute.
6. အ before a final, gives the syllable the same power as အ ; thus အာရ် is pronounced *an*.

The final syllables, as exhibited above, are combined with any consonant simple or compound, as ကတ် ket, ကျင် kyen, &c. without any change in their pronunciation, except in two cases, viz. ဝ before န်, တ်, ဝ်, or သ်, is commonly pronounced wōt, not wāt, and before က်, န်, ဝ်, လ်, or ဝ်, wōn or woon, not wan; and consonants compounded with ဝ, as ကွ, ဂွ, &c. before န်, တ်, ဝ် or သ်, are commonly pronounced kooat, tsooat, &c. and before က်, န်, ဝ်, လ်, or ဝ်, kooan, tsooan, &c.

The sound of a final consonant is frequently lost or absorbed, in the initial consonant of the following syllable or word, as အက္ခရာ ekara, not etkara; and sometimes modified thereby, as သင်ဘော thembau, not thenbau. But these permutations, being dictates of nature, will be naturally acquired without rule.

ACCENTS.

The *light accent* ., called အံမြစ် or အောက်မြစ်, is placed under the letter, thus ကန့်. It is used with the vowels ဇ, ဆဲ, ဩဝ, and အို, and the nasal consonants.

The *heavy accent* :, called ပိသဇ္ဇနိဒ္ဓိလုံး (vulgarly ဝတ်စနိလုံး) or ခြေပေါက်, is placed after the letter, thus ကန့်:. It is used with the vowels အာ, ဤ, ဦ, ဇ and အို, and the nasal consonants. This accent is considered as inherent in the vowel ဆဲ (unless superseded by the light accent,) and the final consonant င်, when combined with the vowel အ. In these cases, therefore, it is frequently omitted, as superfluous.

ABBREVIATIONS.

မ	for	မည်	ငွေ	for	ကြောင့်
ဟ		လည်	၎င်း or ငို		လည်းကောင်း
သ		သည်	ဧ or ဧ		သော
မြ		ညွှန်	°	(over a letter)	က်
ဗ		နှိုက်	ကျွန်ုပ်	for	ကျွန်ုပ်
ဗ		ရွှေ	လှိုင်		လှိုင်
င်း		ကောင်း	သွေ		သွေသောက်

ယ is sometimes represented by its symbol, after က်, as ယောက်ျား for ယောက်ယား, ထကျံ for ထက်ယာ.

င is frequently removed from its natural situation in the line, and placed over the following letter, as သင်္ဘော for သင်္ဘော.

NUMERICAL FIGURES.

၁, ၂, ၃, ၄, ၅, ၆, ၇, ၈, ၉, ၁၀.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

PUNCTUATION.

The mark " is used to separate sentences, and sometimes, the clauses of a sentence.

The double mark " " is used to divide paragraphs.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

In the Burmese language, there are five parts of speech, viz. *Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, and Interjections.*

NOUNS.

Nouns are of three kinds, *common*, which are names of whole species; *proper*, which are names of individuals, as distinguished from others of the same species; and *personal*, commonly called personal nouns, which are names of individuals, relatively considered, as speaking, spoken to, and spoken of.

Under common nouns, are included two kinds of *derivatives*, the *simple* and the *compound*. Simple derivatives are mostly formed from verbal roots, by affixing အ, as အလင်း, *light*, from လင်း, *to be light*; but in composition, the အ is commonly dropped, as ညစာ, for ညအစာ, *supper*, or *evening food*. The same is true of all nouns, whose initial is a syllabic အ; and sometimes even when a syllable or word is affixed, as ခက်ခဲ for အခက်ခဲ, *a large branch*. Compound derivatives will be considered under the head of Verbal Nouns.

NUMBER.

A common noun, in its simple state, divested of all definitive adjuncts, is often a noun of multitude, as လူသေတတ်သည်, *man is mortal*; but the plural of all nouns is regularly formed by affixing တို့, pronounced ရှိ, to the singular, as လူ, *man*, လူတို့, *men*. ချား, *many*, is sometimes used instead of တို့.

GENDER.

Gender is distinguished, sometimes by a different word, as လောကုပ္ပါး, *a man*, မိဗ္ဗ, *a woman*; sometimes by the feminine affix မ or ကလောင်, as ရဟန်း, *a priest*, (of Boodh,) ရဟန်းမ, *a priestess*, မင်း, *a governor*, မင်းကလောင်, *a governess*; and sometimes by affixing ထီး, or ဖ, or ဖို, for the masculine, and မ for the feminine, as ခွေးထီး, *a dog*, ခွေးမ, *a bitch*, ကြက်ဖ, *a cock*, ကြက်မ, *a hen*, ငန်းဖို, *a gander*, ငန်းမ, *a goose*.

CASE.

The relations of nouns, expressed, in most languages, by prepositions or inflections, are here expressed by particles affixed to the noun, without any inflection of the noun itself, except in some of the personal nouns. The affixes of case are as follows:—

Nominative.

သည့်, denoting the agent or subject.

ကား,	} ditto ; <i>as to, concerning,</i>	
သည့်ကား,		} <i>in regard to ; sometimes</i>
မူကား, sometimes မူ,		

The nominative affixes are omitted in participial clauses, as ဆရာပြောသောစကား, *what the teacher said*, and frequently in colloquial discourse.

Objective.

ကို, denoting the object, on which an action terminates; sometimes, the object to which a thing is given, or for which, or on account of which a thing is done ; sometimes, the object to which motion is directed.

သို့, *towards, unto ; according to ; at.*

The objective affixes are sometimes understood, as ရေလေးပါ, *give water*, for ရေကိုလေးပါ.

Possessive.

၏, *of*, denoting possession ; very frequently understood.

Dative.

အား, *to* ; sometimes objective.

၍, *for, in order to* ; chiefly used with verbal nouns, and verbs used substantively.

Causative.

ကြောင့်, *because of, on account of* ; sometimes instrumentive.

ရှိ, ditto, but seldom used in writing.

Instrumentive.

ဖြင့်, *by, by means of*.

Connective.

နှင့်, *with, together with* ; sometimes instrumentive, *by means of* ; sometimes causative, *on account of*.

Locative.

တွင်, *in, at, among* ; sometimes possessive.

၌, or ။, ditto.

၌, ditto.; *in presence of* ; *as to, concerning, in regard of*.

ဝယ်, *in*.

Ablative.

က, *from ; out of ;* sometimes nominative ;
sometimes locative ;

မှ, *from ; out of ; besides ;* sometimes locative.

Comparative.

ကဲ့သို့, *as, like as.*

သဖွယ်, ditto.

လို, ditto.

လိုလို, *a little like.*

Certain verbal affixes, as တုံ, လေ, လေ, ဝါ, and ဝေါ, when affixed to nouns, are merely expletive.

The *vocative* is expressed by the noun, in a simple state, divested of all affixes. Sometimes in grave discourse, it is indicated by အို prefixed, as အိုဆရာ, *O teacher.*

Some relations of nouns are expressed by means of *secondary nouns*, which take some of the preceding affixes, and are connected with the principal nouns by ဤ, the sign of the possessive, expressed or understood, as in the following examples:—

အပေါ် *an upper part ;* အိမ်ဤအပေါ်မှာ or အိမ်ပေါ်မှာ, *above, over, or upon the house.*

အထက်, ditto. အိပ်ထက်မှာ, ditto.

အောက်, *an under part*; အိပ်အောက်မှာ, *under the house.*

ရှေ့, *a forepart*; အိပ်ရှေ့မှာ, *before the house.*

နောက်, *a hind part*; အိပ်နောက်မှာ, *behind the house.*

အဝ, *an outside*; အိပ်ပမှာ, *without the house.*

အပြင်, ditto; အိပ်ပြင်မှာ, ditto.

အထဲ, *an inside*; အိပ်ထဲမှာ, *within the house.*

အတွင်း, ditto; အိပ်တွင်းမှာ, ditto.

အနား, *aside*; အိပ်နားမှာ, *by the house.*

အနီး, *a near part, nearness*; အိပ်နီးမှာ, *near the house.*

အထံ, *presence*; မင်းထံမှာ, *in presence of the governor.*

အိ, ditto; မင်းအိမှာ, ditto.

အညာ, *an upper part*; မြစ်ညာသို့, *up the river.*

အကျော, *a lower part*; မြစ်ကျောသို့, *down the river.*

The following secondary nouns are commonly used without an affix; and in some instances, are connected with the principal nouns, by နှင့် instead of နှို.

အဖို့, *a part, portion*; အိမ်ဖို့ or, ဘို့, *for the house*.
 အထက်ဆုံး, *summit, extremity*; အသက်ထက်
 ဆုံး, *through or to the end of life*.

ပတ်လည်, *a circuit*; အိပ်ပတ်လည်, *round the house*.

ဝန်ကျင်း, *ditto*; အိပ်ဝန်းကျင်း, *ditto*.

ထက်ဝန်းကျင်း, *ditto*; အိပ်ထက်ဝန်းကျင်း, *ditto*.

ပတ်လုံး, *a whole circuit*; ကာလပတ်လုံး, *during or throughout the time*.

အညီ, *evenness, accordance*; အလိုနှင့်အညီ or
 အလို၏အညီ, *according to (his) will*.

အတိုင်း, *measurement*; အလိုနှင့်အတိုင်း or အ
 လို၏အတိုင်း, *ditto*.

အလျောက်, *an agreeing with*; အလိုနှင့် အ
 လျောက် or အလို၏အလျောက်, *ditto*.

အမျှ, *as much as*; ဆရာနှင့်အမျှတတ်သည်, *to know as much as the teacher*.

အတူ, *a being with*; ဆရာနှင့်အတူ, *with the teacher*.

အကွ, *ditto*; ဆရာနှင့်အကွ, *ditto*.

N. B. In some instances, the numeral တ is op-
 tionally substituted for the formative အ, as ဆရာ
 နှင့်တမျှ, ဆရာနှင့်တကွ.

Some relations of nouns are expressed by means of verbs also, as from တိုင်သည်, *to arrive at, reach*, may be formed—

အိမ်တိုင်အောင်, (with a continuative affix,) *unto or as far as the house.*

ကာလတိုင်အောင်, *until the time.*

ပြည်တိုင်တိုင်, (the root doubled,) *through the country.*

ကာလတိုင်တိုင်, *during the time;*— in which cases, ကို or သို့ is understood after the noun and sometimes expressed.

PERSONAL NOUNS.

ငါ, *I*, masculine or feminine, is used by a person in speaking to himself of himself, and in addressing inferiors.

ကျွန်ခွဲ, ကျွန်ုပ်, or ကျုပ်, *I*, mas. or fem. is used in addressing equals, and in addressing inferiors politely.

ကျန်တော်, *a servant*, ကျန်တော်မ, ကျန်မ, or ကျမ, *a female servant*, တပည့်တော်, *a disciple*, and တပည့်တော်မ, *a female disciple*, are used as first persons in addressing superiors.

အကျွန်, *I*, fem. is of similar import with ကျန်မ, but not in common use.

N. B. The plural affix တို့ is sometimes used for the plural of the first personal.

ကိုယ်တော်, *thou*, mas. or fem. is used to a superior; မင်း, *you*, mas. to an equal or an inferior; မောင်မင်း, *you*, mas. to an inferior; မင်းမာ, *you*, mas. to an inferior, expressive of disapprobation, ညည်း or ညွဲ, *you*, fem. to an equal or an inferior; and နင်, *you*, mas. or fem. to children or persons very inferior.

သင်, *thou*, or *you*, mas. or fem. is used chiefly in writing, and is irrespective of the relative rank of the parties. ချင်း, *you*, mas. or fem. is used in judicial language.

ကွယ်, *you*, mas. or fem. familiar, and ဟယ်, *you*, mas. or fem. disrespectful, are used vocatively only. ကွယ်, makes ကရှ်, and ဟယ်, ဟရှ်, in the plural.

သူ, *a person*, mas. or fem. supplies the place of the third personals, *he* and *she*.

သင်း, *that (person or thing)*, mas. fem. or neut. may also be regarded as a third personal.

ကိုယ် & ကိုယ်တိုင်, *one's self*, i. e. *myself*, *yourself*, or *himself*, mas. or fem. are of either person, as the connection requires.

မိမိ, *one's self*, mas. or fem. is confined to the second and third persons.

INFLECTION OF PERSONAL NOUNS.

The personal nouns, ငါ, သင်, & သူ, in the singular number, not preceded or followed by any adjective or participial adjunct, become င, သင့်, & သု, before the oblique, unaspirated affixes (except သို့,) viz. ကို, ခဏ, ကြောင့်, တွင်, & ၏ understood; but when used nominatively, or followed by သို့, or by ၏ expressed, or by an aspirated affix, မြင့်, နှင့်, နှိ, မှာ, or မှ, they retain their proper form. Other personal nouns, ending in a nasal are similarly inflected.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are of three kinds, *pronominal*, *verbal*, and *numeral*.

Adjectives of either kind are prefixed to their nouns, by means of the connective သည် or ဘေး, if singular, and the same, or ကုန်သည် or ကုန်ဘေး, if plural, or directly affixed. But to this general rule, there are several exceptions, particularly in the pronominals.

An adjective and noun, united in either way, form a compound word, which admits the plural affix, and the affixes of case, the same as a simple noun.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

The following pronominals are prefixed to their nouns, in some cases, with, and in some, without a connective,—**ဧ**, **နင့်**, or **နို့**, being occasionally substituted for **သော**, before words of time:—

ဤ *this*, as **ဤသူ**, *this man*; **ဤသည်နေ့**, *this day*.
သည်, *this*.

ထို, *that*, as **ထိုသူ**, *that person*; **ထိုသောအခါ**, or **ထိုရောအခါ**, *that time*.

ယင်း, *that*,—infrequent.

အနည်း, *that*,—infrequent.

ဟို, & **ဟုတ်**, *that*,—colloquial.

အဘယ်, or **ဘယ်**, *what*?—occasionally contracted to **အ**, before **သူ**, as **အသူ**, for **အဘယ်သူ**, *who*? and to **ဘ**, before **ဟာ**, as **ဘဟာ**, *what thing*? In negative sentences, it combines with the negative particle **မ**, to signify *none*, as **ဘယ်သူမရှိ**, *there is no one*.

အတိ, *what*?—infrequent.

အကြင်, *whatever*.

မည်, *what? whatever*. N. B. **မည်သည်**, ditto, is directly prefixed or affixed.

ဤမည်, *such*, indefinite.

The following pronominals are prefixed to their nouns, with the usual connectives:—

သို့, *such*.

ဤသို့, သည်သို့, *such, of this sort*.

ထိုသို့, ယင်းသို့, *such, of that sort*.

အဘယ်သို့, (by contraction အသို့,) ဘယ်သို့, မည်သို့, *of what sort ?*

အကြင်သို့, *of whatever sort*.

ကဲ့သို့, and its compounds, *such as*.

The following, viz. အချို့, and တချို့, *some*, အချား, တချား, and တပါး, *other*; ခပ်သိမ်း, and အလုံးစုံ, *all*, are joined to their nouns, according to the general rule, except that when prefixed, the connective is, in some instances, omitted. ခပ်သိမ်းစုံ, *all*, is prefixed with a connective.

တထူး, *other*, တကာ, and အားလုံး, *all*, and အလုံး, *all, the whole*, are uniformly affixed.

အလုံး, when affixed to a noun, or a numeral, auxiliary, frequently drops the အ, or changes it to ဝ, as အိမ်လုံး, or အိမ်ဝလုံး, *the whole house*, အိမ်သုံးခုလုံး, or အိမ်သုံးခုဝလုံး, *all the three houses*. When affixed to a singular noun, the compound occasionally takes the numeral တ, *one*, before it,

without a change of meaning, as တစ်ခန်းလုံး, or တစ်ခန်းစလုံး, *the whole house*, သင်္ဘောတစ်စင်းလုံး, *the whole ship*.

ဘယ်နှစ်, *how many?* is directly prefixed to numeral auxiliaries, or words denoting a part or quantity of a thing, as သရက်သီးဘယ်နှစ်လုံး, *how many mangoes?* သရက်သီးဘယ်နှစ်တင်း, *how many baskets of mangoes?*

So much, how much? &c. are expressed, by combining pronominals with such nouns as အမျှ, အလောက်, &c. denoting quantity, as ဤမျှ, *so much*, ဘယ်လောက်, ဘယ်မျှလောက်, *how much?*

Some pronominals are doubled to form a kind of plural, as ထိုထိုဥစ္စာ, *those goods*.

Pronominals are frequently used substantively, and in that character, admit the noun affixes.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

Verbal adjectives are made, by joining verbal roots to nouns, according to the general rule, as မြတ်သောလူ, or လူမြတ်, *an excellent man*; but as the verbal root, when prefixed, is susceptible of the accidents of verbs, it is more correct to regard that construction as participial. See under Participial Affixes.

Verbal adjectives are also formed from verbal

roots, by prefixing **အ**, as **အသစ်**, *new*, and by reduplicating the root, as **ကောင်းကောင်း**, *good*. Such adjectives are commonly affixed to their nouns; but **အများ**, from **များ**, *to be many*, follows the general rule, as **အများသောဆရာ**, or **ဆရာအများ**, *many teachers*.

The *imperfect degree* of comparison is sometimes made, by shortening and reduplicating the verbal root, as **ချိုချို**, *sweetish*, from **ချို**, *to be sweet*, **ခခ**, *bitterish*, from **ခါး**, *to be bitter*; sometimes, by affixing **ဝပ်** to the root reduplicated, as **ဝပ်ဆိုးဆိုး**, *rather bad*; and sometimes, by shortening the root, and affixing reduplicated chiming increments, as **ချိုတိုတို**, *sweetish*, **ငန့်တန့်တန့်**, *saltish*.

The *comparative degree* is made, by means of the secondary noun **အထက်**, or **အောက်**, and a verb, as **အိမ်ထက်ကြီးသည်**, *to be greater than the house*, or by a circumlocution of verbs, as **သာ၍ကြီးသည်**, *to exceed in greatness, or be greater*.

The *superlative degree* is made, by prefixing **အ**, and affixing **ဆုံး** to the verbal root, as **အမြတ်ဆုံး**, *most excellent*; and is joined to nouns, according to the general rule, as **အမြတ်ဆုံးသောလူ**, or **လူအမြတ်ဆုံး**, *the most excellent man*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Numerals are generally combined with a word, descriptive of some quality in the noun to which they belong, and in that state, are joined to nouns, according to the general rule.

If the numeral is less than ten, the auxiliary word is affixed to it (the formative **အ**, whenever it occurs, being dropped,) as **ခွက်နှစ်လုံး**, or **နှစ်လုံးသောခွက်**, *two cups*, from **ခွက်**, *a cup*, **နှစ်**, *two*, and **အလုံး**, *round*; if it is a capital number, as ten, twenty, thirty, &c. two hundred, three hundred, &c. the auxiliary is prefixed to it, as **ခွက်အလုံးနှစ်ဆယ်**, or **အလုံးနှစ်ဆယ်သောခွက်**, *twenty cups*; and if it is a numeral, intervening between the capitals, the auxiliary is both prefixed and affixed, as **ခွက်အလုံးနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်လုံး**, or **အလုံးနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်လုံးသောခွက်**, *twenty two cups*. But in any case in which the auxiliary is prefixed, it may be omitted, as **ဆရာအပါးနှစ်ဆယ်**, or **အပါးနှစ်ဆယ်သောဆရာ**, *twenty teachers*, may be written **ဆရာနှစ်ဆယ်**, or **နှစ်ဆယ်သောဆရာ**, and **ဆရာအပါးနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်ပါး**, or **အပါးနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်ပါးသောဆရာ**, *twenty two teachers*, may be written **ဆရာနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်ပါး**, or **နှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်ပါးသောဆရာ**.

The following is a list of the most common numeral auxiliaries, arranged alphabetically, with the classes of things to which they are applied:—

Numeral Auxiliaries. Classes of Things.

အကောင်, *a brute* Brute animals, as မျောက်တ
animal. ကောင်, *one monkey.*

အကြောင်း, *a line.* Things extended in a line, as
ခရီးနှစ်ကြောင်း, *two roads.*

အကွင်း, *a circle* or Rings, nooses, and such like,
ring. as ထက်စွပ်သုံးကွင်း, *three*
rings.

အခု, *an individual* Things which admit no other
thing. word more descriptive, as
ခတင်လေးခု, *four bedsteads,*
ကုထားထိုင်ငါးခု, *five chairs.*
Frequently used also in-
stead of a more appropriate
numeral auxiliary.

အချပ်, *what is flat.* Things flat and thin, as ဖျာ
ချောက်ချပ်, *six mats.*

အချောင်း, *a bar* or Things long and straight, or
long piece. nearly so, as အပ်ချစ်
ချောင်း, *seven needles.*

- အခွန်း, *voice.* Words, speech, as စကားရှစ်
ခွန်း, *eight words.*
- အဝင်း, *an extended line.* Things long and straight, or
nearly so, as ထုံကျီးဝင်း, *nine*
spears, သင်္ဘောဆယ်ဝင်း,
ten ships.
- အဝီး, *what is rid-* Beasts of burden, vehicles of
den upon. conveyance, as မြင်းတစ်,
one horse; ထွဉ်းနှစ်မီး, *two*
carts.
- အဝောင်, (uncertain.) Writings, as စာသုံးဝောင်,
three books or writings.
- အဆူ, (uncertain.) Deities, as ဘုရားလေးဆူ,
four gods; also, pagodas,
and some other articles.
- အဆောင်, *a build-* Buildings, as အိမ်ငါးဆောင်,
ing. *five houses.*
- အတန့်, *intervening* Whatever occurs, at intervals
space. of time or place, as အကျိုး
ချောက်တန့်, *six rewards.*
- အထည်, *a piece of* Wearing apparel, as အင်္ကျီ
cloth. ချွန်ထည်, *seven coats.*

အပင်, *a tree* or Trees, plants, as သရက်ပင်
plant. ရှပ်ပင်, *eight mangoe trees;*
 also, thread, hair, &c.

အပါး, (uncertain.) Deities, ecclesiastics, persons
 in power, any respectable
 characters, things immate-
 rial, as ဆရာလုံးပါး, *nine*
teachers, သိလဆယ်ပါး,
ten duties.

အပျား, *what is flat.* Things which are flat, as
 ဖျဉ်တပျား, *one board.*

အဖက်, *one of a* Things which are naturally
pair. joined in pairs, as ထက်နှစ်
 ဖက်, *two hands.*

အထက်, *an arm* or Weapons, tools, whatever is
hand. used by the hand, as လက်
 နှစ်သုံးထက်, *three guns.*

အလုံး, *what is round.* Things round or cubical, or
 approaching those forms, as
 အိုးလေးလုံး, *four pots,* သစ်
 တာငါးလုံး, *five boxes.*

အသွယ်, *what is* Things small in bulk, compared to the length, as မြင်
slender. ချောက်သွယ်, *six rivers.*

ဦး, *a head,* Rational beings, as ကုန်သည်
ချစ်ဦး, *seven merchants.*

လောက်, (uncertain.) Rational beings,—generally
mankind or superior beings,
as လျှင်လောက်, *eight men.*

Sometimes the noun itself becomes the numeral auxiliary, or is substituted for a descriptive word, as ရွာကိုးရွာ, *nine villages*, မင်းဆယ်မင်း, *ten governors.*

Words denoting some part or quantity of a thing are combined with numerals, in the same manner as words descriptive of a quality, there being no other difference in the cases, excepting that in the latter, the number of individual things merely is expressed ; in the former, the number of the parts or quantities of the thing, as ရေခွက်
ခွက်, or ခွက်ခွက်သောရေ, *two cups of water* ; စက္ကူ
အထုပ် ခွက်ဆယ်, or အထုပ် ခွက်ဆယ်သော
စက္ကူ, *twenty bundles of paper* ; ခွက်ရက်, *two*

days, (ကဘဝ, *time* being understood) literally, *two days of time*.

The numeral ဝ, *one*, combined with a numeral auxiliary reduplicated, as တခုခု, တယောက်ယောက်, denotes *some one*, (*out of several*;) when combined with a numeral auxiliary, and the combination reduplicated, as တခုတခု, တယောက်တယောက်, it denotes *one after another*, (*whether every one or several*;) when combined with a numeral auxiliary, and followed by the same numeral, combined with ငဝ, as တခုတငဝ, တယောက်တငဝ, (sometimes reversed,) it denotes *a few*, *now and then one*, *here and there one*; when combined with a numeral auxiliary, and preceded by the same numeral, combined with ဝံ, as တဝံတခု, တဝံတယောက်, it denotes *some one*, indefinite. Such combinations may be regarded as pronominal adjectives. They are joined to their nouns, according to the general rule.

Ordinal numerals are of Pali origin, and are prefixed to their nouns, as ဒုတိယခန်း, *the second section*. Ordinals are also made by affixing ဖြောက်, *to raise*, to cardinal numerals, modified

as above, as နှစ်ယောက်မြောက်သောသား, *the second son* ; နှစ်ရက်မြောက်သောနေ့, *the second day*.

MISCELLANEOUS ADJECTIVES.

There are a few adjectives, which, on account of some peculiarity, cannot be placed in either of the foregoing classes. Some of them are prefixed to their nouns, as မဟာ, *great*, အာကာ, *extraordinary* ; some are either prefixed or affixed, as အနန္တ, *infinite*, သာမည, *ordinary* ; and some are affixed, as တိုင်း, *every* ; ကလေး, *small* ; တော် (honorific ;) မ, *principal, chief among many* ; အဝီ, *pure, clear, free from mixture* ; ချင်း, *single, one only*, as တနေ့ချင်းတွင်, *in a single day* ; တည်း, *only, no more*, used with numerals, as တခုတည်း, *one only*.

NOUNS USED ADJECTIVELY.

Nouns used adjectively may be distributed into three classes, viz :—

1. Names of races of men, of countries, towns, &c. when used to qualify a following noun, as အင်္ဂလိတ်, *an Englishman*, အင်္ဂလိတ်လူ, *ditto*,

အင်္ဂလိပ်ပြည်, *England, the country of the English*; မြဗ္ဗာ, *a Burmese*, မြဗ္ဗာစကား, *the Burmese language*; ရန်ကုန်, *Rangoon, the town of Rangoon*, ရန်ကုန်မြို့, ditto, ရန်ကုန်သား, or ရန်ကုန်မြို့သား, *a son or native of Rangoon*.

2. Common nouns used to qualify a following noun, as ရွှေ, *gold*, ရွှေဖလား, *a golden cup*; မြောက်, *the north*, မြောက်လမ်း, *the northern path*; အညာ, *the upper part, (of a country,)* အညာသား, *an up-country person*.

3. Names of trees, plants, and their parts, which are only used in combination with a following noun; thus from သံလွင်, *the olive*, are formed သံလွင်ပင်, *an olive tree*, သံလွင်ပွင့်, *an olive blossom*, သံလွင်သီး, *an olive (the fruit)*, သံလွင်ရွက်, *an olive leaf*.

VERBS.

Verbs are of two kinds, *transitive*, which express actions that pass from the agent to the object, as ရိုက်သည်, *to strike*, ချစ်သည်, *to love*; and *intransitive*, which express being, or some state of being, or an action which is confined to the agent.

as ဖြစ်သည်, *to be*, ရှိသည်, *to remain*, ကောင်းသည်, *to be good*, ဖျက်သည်, *to be ruined*, or *in a state of ruin*.

Many transitive verbs are formed from intransitive ones, by aspirating the initial letter. If the initial is the first letter of either of the five classes of consonants, it is changed for its corresponding aspirate, the second letter of the class, as ကျသည်, *to fall*, ချသည်, *to throw down*, or *cause to fall*; ဖျက်သည်, *to be ruined*, ဖျက်သည်, *to ruin*; if the initial is a nasal, or an unclassified letter, it is combined with the letter ဟ, as ညွတ်သည်, *to be bent down*, ညွတ်သည်, *to bend down*; လွတ်သည်, *to be free*, လွတ်သည်, *to make free*.

ACCIDENTS OF VERBS.

The accidents of verbs, expressed in most languages, by inflections, or auxiliary verbs, are here expressed by particles affixed to the verb, without any inflection of the verb itself. The verbal affixes are as follows:—

Assertive Affixes.

သည်, simply assertive, as သွားသည်, *he goes*; in certain combinations, written သော.

၏, same as သည်.

ဘူး, simply assertive, in negative sentences, as
မသွားဘူး, *he goes not*,—chiefly colloquial.

ဆဲ, present, but scarcely used except substantively,
as သွားဆဲ ဖြစ်သည်, *he is going*, (see Verbs
used substantively,) or in a participial clause, ac-
cording to the note below, as ယခုဖြစ်ဆဲသောအမှု,
the business that now is, or the present business.
In the substantive construction, it may be com-
bined with a preceding future affix, as သွားလုဆဲ,
or reduplicated, as သွားမည်ဆဲဆဲတွင်, *when he
was just about going*.

ဖြိ, past, as သွားဖြိ, *he went, or has gone*; some-
times future.

အံ့, future, as သွားအံ့, *he will go*; sometimes equi-
valent to the continuative affix လျှင်, which see.
မည်, future.

လတံ့, or လတ္တံ့, future.

N. B. The assertive affixes of tense, ဆဲ, ဖြိ, အံ့,
မည်, and လတံ့, occasionally lose their assertive
power, and become auxiliary to a continuative,
participial, or simply assertive affix, in which case
ဖြစ် becomes ဖြိ.

Continuative Affixes.

လျက်, denoting the continuance of an action, or state of being, during another, as သွားလျက်စားသည်, *he eats as he goes* ; sometimes equivalent to လျှင်.

လျက်နှင့်, denoting the continuance of an action, or state of being, during another, but somewhat inconsistent with it, as သွားလျက်နှင့်စားသည်, *though going, he eats*.

လျှင်, denoting 1st, the completion of an action, or state of being, prior to another, as သွားလျှင်သေသည်, *having gone, he died* ; 2ndly, supposition or conditionality, as သွားလျှင်သေမည်, *if he go, he will die*.

သော်, same as လျှင်.

မူ, မူကား, ရကား, တမူကား, and တပြီးကား, in some combinations, equivalent to လျှင်.

မှ, denoting the completion of an action, prior to another.

ကတည်းက, *from the first of*, as သွားကတည်းက, *from the first of his going*.

သော်လည်း, *though, notwithstanding*, as သွားသော်လည်းမသေ, *though he go, he will not die*.

မချည်း, } ditto,—colloquial.
ကတည်း, }

ကစား, or ထင့်ကစား, } ditto,—infrequent.
ထည့်ကာ,

အောင်, 1st, *that*, noting a consequence, *so that*,
so as to, as သေအောင်သွားသည်, *he went, so that*
he died; 2nd, *that*, noting a final end, *in order to*,
as သေအောင်သွားသည်, *he went, that he might*
die.

၍, *and*, as သွား၍သေသည်, *he went and died*;
sometimes pronounced လှို; sometimes equiva-
lent to လျှင်.

Interrogative Affixes,

(connected with the verbal root, by an assertive
affix, သည် being commonly abbreviated to သ).

လော—formal, } as သွားသည်လော, *does he go*?
လာ,—familiar, }

နည်း,—formal, } used in connection with an
ထည်း, } interrogative pronominal,
လဲ, } —familiar, } as ဘယ်ကိုသွားသနည်း,
တုံး,—colloquial, } *whither does he go*?

ဝင့်, or ဝံ, affixed to the root, without an interven-

ing assertive affix, as သွားဝင့်, *does he go?*—rather infrequent.

Imperative Affixes.

မို့, or မို့၏, first person plural, as သွားမို့, *let us go.*

ကြကုန်အံ့, ditto, preceded by the first personal, as ငါတို့သည်သွားကြကုန်အံ့, *let us go, or we will go.*

လော့, imperative proper, as သွားလော့, *go.*

လည့်, ditto,—infrequent.

နှင့်, prohibitory, မ being prefixed to the verb, as မသွားနှင့်, *go not.*

လင့်, ditto.

The simple root also is imperative, as well as when combined with certain of the euphonic, or qualifying affixes, as ဟိ, တော့, လေ, လေ, ချေ, ခဲ့, ဘိ, လိုက်, လေ, ချေ, ဦး, ရပ်, စပ်, &c. Some of these affixes are also variously combined with one another, and with the imperative affixes, to convey the ideas of intreaty, authority, &c.

Precative Affixes.

စေသော, *may*, as သွားစေသော, *may he go.*

စေတည်း, ditto, authoritatively, as မြင်စေတည်း, *be it so.*

စေလို, ditto,—infrequent.

Participial Affixes.

သော, connecting the verb with a subsequent noun, being equivalent to the relative pronoun, in most languages, as မြတ်သောလူ, *the excelling man*, or *the man who excels*; ပြေးသောမြင်း, *the running horse*, or *the horse which runs*; ရောက်သောသင်္ဘော, *the arriving ship*, or *the ship which arrives*; sometimes contracted to သ, as ရှိသမျှ, *as much as there is*;—commonly omitted after the assertive future affix မည်.

သည်, ditto.

Auxiliary Affixes of Tense.

သေး, denoting present continuance, as သွားသေးသည်, *he is still going*; မသွားသေး, *he is still not gone*, or *he is not yet gone*; sometimes denoting *beside, more than, in addition*, as ငဝ်ကားသာမဟုတ်။ စာရှိသေးသည်, *there is not only my word, but there is scripture also*.

ခဲ့, just past, as သွားခဲ့သည်, *he has just gone*; frequently written ကဲ့; very frequently euphonic.

ဘူး, past indefinite, as သွားဘူးသည်, *he went*. In negative sentences, prefixed by ဝ, it becomes ဖူး,

and signifies (*not*) *ever*, as မသွားလူး, *he never went*. ဝဏ္ဏိ and ဝဏ္ဏာင်း are of similar import, but infrequent.

၎င်း, prior-past, or prior-future, according to the connection, as သွား၎င်းပြီ, *he had gone*, သွား၎င်းမည်, *he will go, before (another goes.)*

လင်း, ditto,—infrequent.

ခင်း, ditto,—rather infrequent.

လှ, near future, *about to, on the point of*, retaining its meaning, whatever affixes of tense are superadded, as သွားလှသည်, သွားလှပြီ, or သွားလှမည်, *he is about to go, or is near going*; sometimes used substantively, though not an assertive affix, as သွားလှနိုးပြီ, ditto.

Affixes of Number.

ကြ, ကုန်, ကြကုန်,	{	denoting the plural, as သွားကြသည်, <i>they go</i> ;—frequently omitted, and the idea of plurality left to be conveyed by the noun affix of number, or gathered from the connection.
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Qualifying Affixes, (arranged alphabetically).

ဦး, (pron. ဆိုး) *more or again*, commonly used

with an assertive future affix, as သောက်ဦးမည်, *he will drink more or again*; in prohibitive sentences, (not) yet, as မသောက်နှင့်ဦး, *do not drink yet*.

ကုန်, *entirely, wholly*, (from ကုန်, *to come to an end*), as သေကုန်ပြီ, *they are all dead*.

ကောင်း, with the verb repeated, *probably*, as သေကောင်းသေမည်, *he will probably die*.

ခင်, see ခြံ.

ချင်, optative, *to wish, desire*, as ပြုချင်သည်, *to wish to do*; also, *to have a tendency to*, as ဖျားချင်သည်, *to be disposed to fever*.

ချင်, with မ prefixed to the root and to itself, and a continuative affix or clause, commonly တိုင်အောင်, expressed or understood, *until*, as မသွားမချင်းတိုင်အောင်လုပ်လျက်နေသည်, *he continued working, until he went*.

စေ, causal, (from စေ, *to send, order*), as ပြုစေသည်, *he makes [him] do*, မြစ်စေ, *let it be*; when affixed to intransitive verbs, equivalent to the aspirated initial, as လွတ်စေသည်, equivalent to လွတ်သည်, *to make free*, from လွတ်သည်, *to*

be free. When used as an imperative or precative, the shade of meaning is frequently determined by an intervening euphonic affix, as ဖြစ်ပါလေ, *may it be*, ပြေးပါလေလေ, *let it run*. Combined with အံ့, it makes ပိမ့်.

စွ, slightly intensive or emphatic,—commonly connected with the verb, by a euphonic affix, and sometimes superseding the assertive affix, as ကြီးလေစွ, *it is great indeed*.

စွာ, intensive,—mostly used before the participial affix သော, as မြတ်စွာသောသူ, *a very excellent person*.

ဆန်း, with the verb repeated, *merely, nothing more*, as ကြီးဆန်းကြီးသည်, *to be large merely*.

ဆိတ်, *to be at leisure*, as လေ့ဆိတ်သည်, *to be at leisure to stay*.

တုံ, sometimes euphonic, but when repeated after a following verb, partaking of the nature of a continuative, and denoting alternation; as ဖြိုတုံတုံပေါ်တုံရှိသည်, *to be sinking and appearing by turns*.

တော့, denoting a slight necessity.

တည့်, *suddenly, prematurely, inconsiderately*.

နိုင်, sometimes in conversation နိုင်, potential, *to be able*, (from နိုင်, *to prevail, overcome*,) as သွားနိုင်သည်, *to be able to go*.

ပြန်, again, (from ပြန်, *to return*,) as ပြုပြန်သည်, *to do again*.

ဘဲ, with မ prefixed to the root, and a continuative affix, expressed or understood, *without*, as မစားဘဲသွားသည်, *he went, without eating*.

မိ, implying carelessness or fault, as ပြောမိပြီ, *he has said it (and therefore committed himself;)* sometimes euphonic.

မီ, with မ prefixed to the root, and a continuative affix, expressed or understood, *before*, as မသွားမီစားသည်, *he ate, before going*; combined with တိုင်အောင်, *until*, as မသွားမီတိုင်အောင်, *until he went*;—sometimes taking a noun affix, as မသွားမီ၌, *before going*.

ရ, *must*, as သွားရမည်, *he must go*; frequently euphonic.

ရက်, *to be capable*, (in regard to feeling,) as သတ်ရက်သည်, *to be unfeeling enough to kill*; မကွဲရက်, *he cannot bear to part*.

ရပ်, *remaining behind*, as ပြုရပ်သည်, *to do (it)*,
remaining behind, နေရပ်သည်, *to stay behind*.

ရေ့, denoting disapprobation or regret; sometimes euphonic, particularly when used imperatively.

ရှာ, denoting affection or sympathy in the speaker, as သွားရှာသည်, *he goes, alas!*

လွန်း, denoting excess (from လွန်, *to exceed*), as ကောင်းလွန်းသည်, *to be too good*.

ထွ, *very*, as ကြီးထွသည်, *to be very great*.

ထွာ, denoting coming to pass, as ကောင်းထွာသည် *to become good*.

To these may be added a number of verbs, which are occasionally used to qualify a principal verb, as:—

အပ်, *to be right, proper*, as သွားအပ်သည်, *it is right to go*; sometimes passive, in translations from the Pali, particularly when used as an adverbative to တတ်; frequently euphonic.

အား, *to be at leisure*, as သွားအားသည်, *to be at leisure to go*.

ကောင်း, *to be good*, as သွားကောင်းသည်, *it is good to go*.

ခဲ, *to be hard, difficult*, as ခဲခဲသည်, *it is difficult to obtain.*

ဝင်, *to try, make trial*, as ပြုဝင်သည်, *to do by way of trial*; sometimes but little more than euphonic.

တတ်, *to know how, be skilled in*, as ပြုတတ်သည်, *to know how to do*; sometimes denoting the way, custom, usual course, as လူသေတတ်သည်, *man is mortal.*

တန်, *to be suitable*, as ပြုတန်သည်, *it is suitable to be done.*

ထိုက်, *to be worthy, deserving of*, as သေထိုက်သည်, *to deserve to die.*

နေ, *to remain, continue*, as ပြုနေသည်, *to continue doing.*

ပျင်း, *to be reluctant, averse to*, as မြင်ပျင်းသည်, *to hate to see.*

ဖြစ်, *to be practicable*, as မသွားဖြစ်, *it is not practicable to go.*

ဖွယ်, *to be meet, suitable, fit for*, as အံ့ဖွယ်သောအမှု, *a wonderful affair.*

ရာ, similar to အပ်; frequently euphonic.

လောက်, *to be enough*, as လားလောက်အောင်ရှိသည်, *there is enough to eat.*

ဆို, *to desire*, as ပြုဆိုသည်, equivalent to ပြုချင်သည်.

လွယ်, *to be easy*, as ပြုလွယ်သည်, *it is easy to do*.

ခံ, *to dare*, as ပြုခံသည်, *to dare to do*.

ဆင့်, *to be suitable, proper, becoming*, as ပြောသင့်သည်, *it is suitable to say*.

ဆာ, *to be easy, pleasant*, as ပြောသာသည်, *it is pleasant to say*.

Euphonic Affixes.

(arranged alphabetically).

ချေ, when combined with ဆုံး, ချိတ်; when repeated after a following verb, similar to တုံ, which see under Qualifying Affixes.

ပြော: or ညာ:, mostly used before the continuative affix သော်လည်း, and the assertive future affix အံ့, when used for ဟျင်.

စိ, in certain combinations, noticed in their places.

ထ, mostly used before the participial affixes, when several successive participial clauses precede a noun, in commendatory discourse.

ဝါ, conciliatory—polite—respectful.

လေ, when combined with အံ့, ဒိပ်.

ဘိ, mostly used before the assertive affix သည်, abbreviated to သ, in connection with the noun affix ကဲ့သို့, as သွားဘိသကဲ့သို့, *like as he went*; also, before the closing affix ချင်း, in which case, it is rather intensive, as များဘိချင်း, *there are very many*.

လပ်, mostly used before the continuative affix သော်.

လေ, when combined with အံ့, လိမ့်, which combination is mostly used before the future affix မည်; when repeated after a following verb, it denotes correspondence or reciprocity, as လိုက်လေပြေးလေ, *as (one) pursues, (the other) runs*.

လိုက်, mostly used with transitive verbs.

Closing Affixes.

ဟု, *that*, noting indication, *viz., namely* (from ဟူ, *to say, declare, mean*,)—used at the close of a sentence, which is the subject of a subsequent assertion, as သိသည်ဟုပြောသည်, *he says that he knows*,—also, after a word which is explanatory of a subsequent word, as မင်းရှင်စောဟုခွဲကိုပေးသည်, *he gave (him) the title of Mentshenzau*;—sometimes it takes a

verbal affix, but ought then to be written တူ, and parsed as a verb.

တည်း, used at the close of a simple sentence, equivalent to the substantive verb ရှိသည်, *to be*, the nominative being generally made by ကား, as အမည်ကားမောင်လောက်တည်း, *his name is Mounge Louk*,—sometimes taking ငဝ, or ငဝလျှင် immediately before it;—also, at the close of a parenthetic sentence, or a distinct paragraph, closing in သည်, (commonly abbreviated to သ,) as သွားသတည်း, *he went*,—sometimes taking လျှင်, or က, or လျှင်က immediately before it.

တတ်, ditto, at the close of a parenthesis or paragraph.

တကား, emphatic, or indicative of some emotion, as ငသားကလေးသေပြီတကား, *my little son is dead, alas!* မသွားပါတကား, *he goes not indeed.*

ရကား, sometimes equivalent to တကား.

ချင်း, ditto, commonly expressive of regret, as ဖြစ်ရလေချင်း, *it is so, alas!*

စွ, see under Qualifying Affixes.

တောင်း, intensive,—commonly connected with

the verb by another affix, as ကြီးလေတောင်း,
it is great indeed!

တမူ or တမူ, expletive, after an assertive affix, as
သွားသည်တမူ, (obsolete.)

The following are colloquial only :—

နေ့, soliciting acquiescence, as သွားတော့မည်
နေ့, *I will go, shall I?* သွားတော့နေ့, *go,*
will you?

လေ, or လားလေ, slightly emphatic or persisive,
used after the assertive affixes, as ရှိသည်လား
လေ, *it is certainly, or I assure you.*

ဝ, or ဝေါ, familiar,—after the assertive affixes.

ကော, or ကောလေ, ditto, sometimes superseding
the assertive affix.

တည့်, (pron. ခွဲ.) denoting that the words to
which it is affixed, are the words of the speak-
er, as ငါမယုံဘူးတည့်။ ဘုံနယ်ဆိုပြီးမည်လဲ,
I don't believe, I say; what will (you) say next,
or repeated from the mouth of another person,
as ရှိသည်တည့်, *it is, he says.*

NEGATION.

The negative is made by prefixing မ to the
verb, which, beside its negative power, has the

privilege of occasionally dispensing with the assertive affixes, or of conveying an assertive power to the root, or to the qualifying and euphonic affixes, the affixes of number, and the auxiliary affixes of tense, all of which, in affirmative sentences, require an assertive affix, thus သွားသည်, *he goes*, မသွား or မသွားဘူး, *he goes not*, သွားဝေးသည်, *he is still going*, မသွားသေး, *he is not yet gone*, သွားနိုင်သည်, *he can go*, မသွားနိုင်, *he cannot go*.

In colloquial discourse, a strong negative is sometimes made by affixing ရိုးလာ to the root, or မှီတုံး, a contraction of မဟုတ်တုံး, to an assertive affix, as သွားရိုးလာ, or သွားသည်မှီတုံး, *he goes not*.

VERBS USED SUBSTANTIVELY.

Verbs terminating in the assertive affix သည်, (occasionally changed to သ, ဝော or ဝော့,) are frequently used substantively, and in that character, admit the noun affixes. Verbs terminating in an assertive affix of tense, are capable of being used in the same manner, but the termination သည် or ဝော is, in some cases, superadded to qualify them for the substantive construction.

Examples.

သွားသည်မှန်သည် or သွားသည်ကားမှန်သည်, *it is right or true that he goes.*

သွားသည်နောက်မှ (နောက် being a verb,) or သွားသည်နောက်, *after he goes.*

သွားသည်ကိုသိသည်, *he knows that he goes.*

သွားသည်တိုင်အောင်, (ကို or သို့ understood,) *until he goes.*

သွားသည်၏အတိုင်း or သွားသည်အတိုင်း, *according as he goes.* N. B. When verbs are constructed with a following noun, the possessive affix ၏ is commonly omitted, as သွားသည်အရပ်, *the place of going, or the place where he goes,* သွားသည်အခါ, *the time of going, or when he goes;* သွားသည်အစဉ်, *while he goes;* သွားသည်အကြောင်း, *the reason of going;* သွားသည်နည်းတူ, *in the same manner as he goes;* သွားသောအားဖြင့်, *by means of going, &c.*

သွားအံ့သောငှါ, (with the assertive future affix,) *in order to go.*

သွားသောကြောင့်, *because he goes.*

သွားသည်ရှိ, ditto,—colloquial.

သွားသဖြင့်, *by means of going, when he goes.*

သွားသည်နှင့်, *with going, when he goes.*

သွားသည်နှင့်အညီ, *in accordance with the going.*

သွားသည်တွင်, နှို, or မှာ, *in going, while he goes.*

သွားသည်က, or မှ, *from going.*

သွားသကဲ့သို့, *like as he goes.*

သွားသောသဖွယ်, ditto.

သွားသည်လို, ditto.

သွားသည်လိုလို, *a little like, &c.*

VERBAL NOUNS.

When a verb used substantively, and connected, by the affix ချီ, with a following noun, whose initial is a syllabic အ, drops both the noun affix, and the verbal, and takes the noun into union with itself, by rejecting or modifying the initial letter, the abbreviated compound becomes a verbal noun of the same import as the original clause, thus သွားသည်ချီအခါ becomes သွားခါ, *the time of going*; နေသည်ချီအစည်, နေစည်, *while remaining*; ပြောသည်ချီအစ, ပြောစ, *the beginning of speaking.*

Several classes of verbal nouns, on account of their frequent occurrence, deserve particular mention.

1. The verbal in ခြင်း, from အခြင်း, *an act, deed*, denotes action or being, in the abstract, as သွားခြင်း, *going*, ကောင်းခြင်း, *being good*.

2. The verbal in ရ, from အရာ, *a thing, subject, matter*, denotes the object of an action, or the place, where a thing is, or is done, as နှစ်သက်ရာ, *an object of love*; နေရာ, *a remaining place*; စွန့်ပြစ်ရာ, *a place of throwing away*.

3. The verbal in ရ, from အလျှာ or အလျှာ, *what is for*, commonly written ဝရ, the verbal in ခို့ or ဘို့, from အခို့, *a portion*, and the verbal in ရန် (from ရန်သည်, *to appropriate*,) denote what is for some purpose, as စားဝရ, *what is for eating*, or *to be eaten*; ကြည့်ဘို့, *what is to be looked at*; ပြုရန်, *what is to be done*.

4. The verbal in ဖွယ် or ဘွယ်, sometimes ဝ ချင်ဘွယ်, from အဖွယ်, *what is suitable*, denotes what is fit for, adapted to, or worthy of some use or purpose, as စားဘွယ်, *what is good to eat, an eatable*; ဆွံ့ဘွယ်, *what is wonderful*; ချင်စရာဘွယ်, *what is lovely*. But this verbal seems frequently to partake of the nature of an adjective.

N. B. The terminations ခမန်း or ဝမန်း, according to one acceptance, လိ, ခလိ and လိလိ

are of similar import with the termination ဖွယ်, but used in a bad sense only. Several of these are sometimes combined, as ရှုံဝလိ, (ဝ euphonic,) ရှုံ ဝဖွယ်လိ, ရှုံဖွယ်လိမင်း, *what is disgusting*.

The terminations မင်း, according to another acceptation, ဘိနင်း or ဘဒနင်း, and မတတ် form verbals denoting nearness of accomplishment, occasionally taking လု before them, as လောင်မင်း or လောင်လုမင်း, *what is near burning*; မြင်လု မတတ်, *what is near sinking*; ကုန်မတတ်, *nearly the whole*.

The termination ခိုး, ခိုးခိုး, or ဝခိုး, followed by a verb expressive of opinion, denotes what is likely to take place, sometimes admitting an affix of tense between itself and the root, as သင်္ဘော ရောက်ခိုးခိုးထင်သည်, or ရောက်မည်ခိုးခိုးထင်သည်, *he thinks that the ship will probably arrive*.

5. There are several other verbals, formed from nouns, which being obsolete, or never occurring in their full form, or in any other connection, cannot be so satisfactorily analyzed, as most of the preceding; thus the verbal in တုန်း, perhaps from ဒုတုန်း, *time being*, denotes the

time of action or being, as သွားတုန်းတွင် or သွားတုန်းခါ, equivalent to သွားစဉ်တွင်, or သွားစဉ်အခါ, *the time of going, while going*.

The verbal in ရုံ, perhaps from အရုံ, *just so much and no more*, confines the action or being to what is expressed by the root, as ပြောရုံပြုသည်, or ပြောရုံမျှပြုသည်, *he just speaks, i. e. does no more than speaking*.

The particle ကာ is of somewhat similar import with ရုံ, as ရိပ်ကာပြောသည်, *he speaks allusively merely*; ပြောကာမျှအားဖြင့်, *by means of speaking merely*.

The verbal formative မှန်း, from မှန်, *to be right, true*, is used chiefly in negative sentences, as ဧကန်မှန်းကိုမသိ, or ဧကန်မှန်းမသိ, *(he) knows not the fact of the arrival*. It is sometimes used without a verbal root, as ဘုရားမှန်းမသိ။ တရားမှန်းမသိ, *(he) knows nothing about God or religion*.

6. Beside verbal nouns formed from verbs used substantively, there is another kind which may be termed the honorific verbal, formed by combining the verbal root with the adjective ငွေ့. This verbal, followed by the verb မူသည်, *to do, perform*, is always used instead of the simple verb,

in speaking becomingly of deities, kings, or any exalted personages, as မိန့်တော်မူသည်, (*the deity or king*) *speaks*, literally, *does divine or royal speaking*, မိန့်တော်မမူ, *he speaks not*.

Most verbal nouns retain the same power of government as their verbs, that is, cause the preceding noun to take the same affix, as their verbs do, as ဇာတ်ကိုဟောစပြုသည်, *he makes a beginning of rehearsing the zat*, ဇာတ်ကိုဟောတော်မူသည်, *he rehearses the zat*, or *he does rehearsing the zat*; but some, particularly the verbal in ခြင်း, govern the preceding noun in the possessive, as ဇာတ်၏ဟောခြင်း, *the rehearsing of the zat*.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are of nine kinds, viz :—

1. Adverbs proper, as ဇောန့်, *certainly*, အလကား, *in vain*, လားလား, an intensive before a negative, as လားလားမပြော, *he says nothing at all*, ခဝ်, *rather*, prefixed to adjectives, formed from verbal roots by reduplication.

2. Pronominal adjectives used to modify a following verb, as အဘယ်သို့နေသနည်း, *how does (he) remain?* ထိုသို့နေသည်, *(he) remains thus*; or combined with a secondary noun and similarly

applied, as ဘယ်လောက်ကြီးသနည်း; *how large is (it)?* သင့်ကလောက်, properly သင့်ခန့်လောက်ကြီးသည်, *(it) is so large. How? in what manner?* and *thus, in this manner*, are also expressed, by combining pronominals, lightly accented, with နှလ်, *manner*, as ဘဲနှလ်, *how?* သည့်နှလ်, *thus*.

3. Adverbs formed from simple or compound verbs:—

(1) from simple verbs—

—by prefixing အ, as အလွန်ကြီးသင့်, *to be very great*, အလျင်သွား, *go quick*;

—by affixing စွာ, as ကောင်းစွာ, *well*;

—by reduplication, as ကောင်းကောင်း, *well*;

—by reduplication, with အ or ဝ ပrefixed, as အပြားပြား, *variously*, တလဲလဲ, *by turns*;

—by reduplication, with အ ပrefixed to each member, as အသီးအသီး, *separately*;

(2) from compound verbs—

—by affixing စွာ, as ကောင်းမြတ်စွာ, *excellently*;

—by prefixing အ to each member, as အကွပ်အညွှပ်, *penally, by way of punishment*;

—by prefixing အ to the first member, and ဝ

- to the latter, as အဆောတလျင်, *quickly*, အမြတ်တနိုး, *affectionately* ;
- by prefixing အ or တ to the first, and reduplicating the latter, as အလျင်မြန်မြန်, *fast*, တဝိုးဝိုးရိပ်ရိပ်, *anxiously* ;
- by prefixing အ to the first, and တ to the latter reduplicated, as အမွှေးတကြိုင်ကြိုင်, *fragrantly* ;
- by reduplicating both members, as ထူးထူးဆန်းဆန်း, *extraordinarily* ;
- by prefixing အ or တ to each member reduplicated, as အထူးထူးအဆန်းဆန်း, ditto, တလည်လည်တဝိုက်ဝိုက်, *circuitously* ;
- by prefixing က or ပ (pron. ဂ and ဗ) to each member, as ကရောက်ကရက်, *disorderly*, ပရန်းပရင်း, *tumultuously*.

Under this head, may be classed a few of anomalous construction, made up in imitation of some of the above forms, as အမှတ်တမဲ့, *without notice*, အစိုးတရ, *as having power*, ကြောက်လန့်တကြား, *frightedly*, အကျွေးအငမ်း, *in expectance of payment* ; also a few formed from negatives, by affixing chiming increments, as မကောင်းတစောင်း, *not well*, မလှတမ, *not handsome*, မအတူတူ, *not agreeable*.

4. Adverbs formed from verbal roots, by reduplication, prefixing the negative မ to the first member, and တ to the second, thus intending to convey both the ideas of affirming and denying, as မလောက်တလောက်, *just enough and hardly that*, မရှိတရှိ, *just reaching and yet not quite reaching*.

5. Adverbs formed from a certain class of compound verbs, by affixing ခတ်, or ဆန့်, or ဆန့်ခတ်, denoting collision, as ရောက်ရက်ခတ်ပြုသင့်, *to behave disorderly*, ရုန်းရင်းဆန့်ခတ်ပြုသည်, *to make a disturbance*.

6. Adverbs formed from nouns by reduplication, dropping the syllabic အ, in the latter member, if it is the initial of the noun, and prefixing it to the former member, if the noun begins with a consonant, as အခါခါ, *repeatedly*, from အခါ, *a time*; အထိုလို, *of one's own accord*, from အလို, *will, pleasure*; အသောင်းသောင်း, *tens of thousands*, from အသောင်း, *ten thousand*; အပြည်ပြည်, *of various countries*, or *from country to country*, from ပြည်, *a country*.

N. B. Adverbs formed from verbs or nouns are sometimes used adjectively, as အပြားပြား

သောအကြောင်းတို့, *various reasons*, အပြည်ပြည်
သောမင်းတို့, *kings of various countries*.

7. Adverbs formed from nouns, beginning with a syllabic အ, by dropping the အ, prefixing တ, *one*, and affixing တည်း, *only*, as တညီတည်း, *even, all together*, from အညီ, *evenness, uniformity*.

8. Incomplete clauses, as အကယ်၍ *certainly*, for အကယ်ဖြစ်၍; အထူးသဖြင့်, *exceedingly*, for အထူးဖြစ်သဖြင့်.

9. Adverbial affixes, as follows:—

ချည်း, *only, merely, nothing but*, as လူတို့ချည်း;
men only, nothing but men, သွားသည်ချည်း, *he only goes, does nothing but go*.

ဝင်, *even*, slightly emphatic.

စီ, *each*, as တယောက်စီ, *each one*, ကိုယ်စီ, ditto;
apiece, as တချစ်, *one apiece*.

တစေ, same as ချည်း.

တည်း, used to designate an object with some particularity, as မိမိသားငယ်ကိုတည်းပေးသင့်, *he gives to his youngest son,—particularly—* or in distinction from the others;—in this sense, used frequently, in connection with ဟူသော, or ဟု, after a word explanatory of a subse-

quent word, as ကောင်းမှုတည်းဟူသောမျိုးစေ့, *seed-grain, which means merit*, မောင်လောကီတည်းဟုအမည်ရှိသည်, *he has the name of Mounṅ Louk*;—used also, in asking questions, to designate the point on which the question turns, and frequently repeated after those words or clauses, in successive questions, which are intended to be set adversatively, as အသီးဇေကိုတဉ်းစားလိုသလော။ အသီးပူကိုတဉ်းစားလိုသလော, *do you wish to eat cold fruit or hot?* ငါ၌အပြစ်ရှိ၍တည်းနှစ်လုံးမသာရှိတော်မူသလော။ ကိုယ်တော်၌တစ်စုံတစ်ခုပျက်စီးခြင်းရှိ၍တည်းနှစ်လုံးမသာရှိတော်မူသလော, *is thy mind distressed, because there is some fault in me, or because there is some cause of concern in thee?*

ပင်, *even*, slightly emphatic.

ဘက်, ditto,—colloquial.

မျှ, (from အမျှ, *as much as*,) frequently pron. မှ, used as an intensive, in negative sentences, as ဘယ်သူမျှမရှိ, *there is not so much as one person*, or *there is not even one person*; ဘာတို့မျှမရ, or briefly ဘာမှမရ, (*he*) *obtains nothing at all*; ရောက်သည်ကိုမျှမသိ, (*he*) *knows not even of the arrival*; sometimes expletive,

as ရုန်းရင်းခတ်ပြုသည်, *to make a disturbance.*

လည်း, *also*; sometimes used familiarly for the continuative affix လျှင်.

လည်းကောင်း, *both—and*, placed after other affixes, and repeated at the close of successive clauses, as ငကိုရင်ငသားကိုရင်မြင်သည်, *he sees both me and my son*; in judicial language, equivalent to the pronominal adjective ထို, *that*, as ရင်နေ့, *that day*, ရင်နည်း, *in the same manner.*

လျှင်, distributive, as တလလျှင်တတင်း, *a basket a month*; sometimes definitive or emphatic, သာ, *only*.

Verbal affixes are used adverbially, when placed after an adverbial or noun affix. The same is true of noun affixes, when placed after a verbal or adverbial affix.

The noun affix ကာ: is sometimes used emphatically after another noun affix, as အရိုက်ကိုကာ: ခံနိုင်ပါသလော, *can you indeed bear the beating?* also repeated after successive clauses, intended to be set adversatively, as မြေအပြင်၌ကာ: မြင်သာသည်။ ရေထဲ၌ကာ: မမြင်နိုင်, *on the land, it is easy to see; in the water, we cannot see.*

INTERJECTIONS.

A few of the most common are as follows:—

အညှ်, *eh!* expressive of pain.

အမယ်, အမယ်လေး, အမယ်ကြီးလေး, *mother!* denoting surprize or distress.

အလယ်, အလယ်လေး, *alas!* expressive of pain.

အလို, အလိုလေး, *oh! alas!* denoting sorrow or distress.

အိမ်း, pron. *eh, yes!* expressive of assent.

အေ, *don't*, disapprobatory—prohibitive.

အေဟေ, *aa haa!* contemptuous.

အေး, အေးအေး, *yes!*

အို, အို, *that's right.*

အော့, *o!* of various applications.

အော့အော့, *o!* expressive of satisfaction.

အော်, *oh!*

အို, *o!* vocative, or indicative of pain.

ဟေ့, *there now!* expressive of disapprobation.

ဟေ့, *here! take it!*

လာလာ, threatening.

သလံ, *wonderful!* rather ironical or disapprobatory.

သာရ, *well done!*

ဟေ့, *haa!* a familiar vocative, rather disrespectful.

ဟော့, *there!* pointing to an object.

APPENDIX.

NUMERALS.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
or တ, ၁, <i>one</i> ,	ပဌမ, <i>first</i> ,
၂, <i>two</i> ,	ဒုတိယ, <i>second</i> ,
၃, <i>three</i> ,	တတိယ, <i>third</i> ,
၄, <i>four</i> ,	စတုတ္ထ, <i>fourth</i> ,
၅, <i>five</i> ,	ပဉ္စမ, <i>fifth</i> ,
၆, <i>six</i> ,	ဆဌမ, <i>sixth</i> ,
၇, <i>seven</i> ,	သတ္တမ, <i>seventh</i> ,
၈, <i>eight</i> ,	အဋ္ဌမ, <i>eighth</i> ,
၉, <i>nine</i> ,	နဝမ, <i>ninth</i> ,
ဝယ်, ၁၀, <i>ten</i> ,	ဒဿမ, <i>tenth</i> ,
ဝယ်တစ်, ၁၁, <i>eleven</i> ,	ဇကာဒဿမ, <i>eleventh</i> ,
ဝယ်နှစ်, ၁၂, <i>twelve</i> , &c.	ဒွါဒဿမ, <i>twelfth</i> .
ဆယ်, ၂၀, <i>twenty</i> ,	
ဆယ်, ၃၀, <i>thirty</i> , &c.	
၉, ၁၀၀, <i>one hundred</i> ,	
ထောင်, ၁၀၀၀, <i>one thousand</i> ,	
သောင်း, ၁၀၀၀၀, <i>ten thousand</i> ,	
မိန်း, ၁၀၀၀၀၀, <i>one hundred thousand</i> ,	
ပန်း, ၁၀၀၀၀၀၀, <i>one million</i> ,	
ဘူဇု, ၁၀၀၀၀၀၀၀, <i>ten million</i> .	

One half is expressed by တဝက်, placed after the noun of dimension or quantity, as ယူဇနာတဝက်, *half a yoozana*; one and a half, two and a half, &c. by တ, နှစ်, &c. placed before, and ခွဲ after, as တယူဇနာခွဲ, *one yoozana and a half*, နှစ်ယူဇနာခွဲ, *two yoozanas and a half*, &c. One and a quarter, &c. is expressed by prefixing တ, &c. and affixing တစ်ဝက်, connected to the noun, by နှင့်, as တယူဇနာနှင့်တစ်ဝက်, *one yoozana and a quarter*, &c. All fractions, except one half, are commonly expressed by the help of အုပ်, *a collection*; thus သုံးစုတွင်တစ်စု, *one third*, လေးစုတွင်တစ်စု, *one quarter*, ငါးစုတွင်သုံးစု, *three fifths*.

TIME.

The true epoch of Burman time is the annihilation of Gaudama, the last Boodh or deity, which is placed five hundred and forty-four years before Christ; but the vulgar epoch is placed eleven hundred and eighty-two years later, or six hundred and thirty-eight years after Christ.

Time is measured by lunar months, consisting of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately. Twelve lunar months make a common year, and every

third year admits an intercalary month of thirty days. The names of the months are as follows:—

ထံကူး, <i>April</i> , (nearly,)	သတင်းကျွတ်, <i>October</i> ,
ကဆုန်, <i>May</i> ,	တန်ဆောင်မုန်း, <i>Nov'er.</i>
နယုန်, <i>June</i> ,	နတ်တော်, <i>December</i> ,
ဝါဆို, <i>July</i> ,	ပြာသိုလ်, <i>January</i> ,
ဝါခေါင်, <i>August</i> ,	တပို့တွဲ, <i>February</i> ,
တော်သလင်း, <i>September</i> ,	တပေါင်း, <i>March</i> .

ထံကူး consists of twenty-nine days, ကဆုန် of thirty, and so on. In leap-year, the month ဝါဆို is repeated, under the name of ဒုတိယဝါဆို, *second July*.

A month is distinguished into two parts, the waxing, လဆန်း, and the wane, လပြည့်ကျော်. The full moon, လပြည့်, falls on the fifteenth of the waxing, after which a new count of days begins, and the change or disappearing of the moon, လကွယ်, falls on the fourteenth or fifteenth of the wane.

The days of worship are the eighth of the waxing, the full, the eighth of the wane, and the change.

Time is also divided into weeks, or periods of seven days, which are, of course, independent of

the lunar arrangement, and follow the same order, that obtains in all other parts of the world, viz.

တနင်္ဂနွေ, *Sunday*, ကြာသပတေး, *Thursday*,
 တနင်္လာ, *Monday*, သောကြာ, *Friday*,
 အင်္ဂါ, *Tuesday*, စနေ, *Saturday*,
 ဗုဒ္ဓဟူး, *Wednesday*.

The day and the night are each divided into four periods, which as they terminate, are designated by their appropriate beat of drum. The single beat, တချက်တီး, accords with 9 o'clock, morning or evening; the double beat, နှစ်ချက်တီး, accords with 12 o'clock; the triple beat, သုံးချက်တီး, with 3 o'clock; and the quadruple beat, လေးချက်တီး, with 6 o'clock.

A natural day is also divided into sixty equal parts, called နာရီ, which are again subject to various subdivisions, seldom used but in astrological works.

WEIGHTS.

ချင်ရွှေ; the seed of the abrus precatorius, marked (ငွေ), as ငွေ, တရွှေ.

ရွှေကြီး; the seed of the adenanthera pavonina, double the weight of the above, marked the same.

- 8 ချင်ရွေး, or 4 ရွေးကြီး make one ဝဲ great, marked (´), as ဝဲ, တဝဲ.
- 6 ချင်ရွေး, or 3 ရွေးကြီး make one ဝဲ small, marked the same.
- 4 ဝဲ great, or 5 ဝဲ small make one မတ်, marked (´), as ဝဲ, တမတ်.
- 4 မတ် make one ကျပ်, marked (´), as မိ, တကျပ်.
- 100 ကျပ် make one ပိဿာ, marked (ᵀ), or (၇), as မိ, or ဘိ, တပိဿာ.

N. B. The term အွက် is substituted for ပိဿာ, in connection with any capital number above ten, as အွက် နှစ်ဆယ် for ပိဿာ နှစ်ဆယ်, *twenty pikthahs*. *Ten pikthahs* is written အွက်တဆယ်, or ဆယ်ပိဿာ.

Also,

- 2 ဝဲ great make one မူး great, marked (ᵀ), as ခု တမူး.
- 8 မူး great make one ကျပ်.
- 2 ဝဲ small make one မူး small, marked as above.
- 10 မူး small make one ကျပ်.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

အသပ် or လက်သပ်, *a finger's breadth*, marked (´), as ဝဲ, တသပ်.

8 သပ်	make one မိုက်, marked (°), as ဒိ.
12 သပ်	one ထွာ, marked (၂), as ဘါ.
2 ထွာ	one တောင်, marked (°), as ဒိ.
4 တောင်	one လံ.
7 တောင်	one တာ, marked (၂), as ဘါ.
1000 တာ	one ဝိုင်း.
6400 တာ	one ယူဇနာ.

Also,

20 တာ	make one ဥသဘ.
20 ဥသဘ	one ကောသ.
4 ကောသ	one ဂါရုတ်.
4 ဂါရုတ်	one ယူဇနာ.

N. B. According to the royal cubit, which measures 19 1-2 English inches, a yoozana is 13 1-2 English miles.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

ဝလယ်, or ကွန်းဝား, a *small measure*, marked (°), as ခဲ, တဝလယ်.

4 ဝလယ်	make one ပြည်, marked (°), as ဒိ.
2 ပြည်	one ဝရွတ်.
2 ဝရွတ်	one မိတ်, marked (°), as ဒိ.
2 မိတ်	one ခွဲ.
2 ခွဲ, or 16 ပြည်	one တင်း, marked (°), as ဒိ.

POSTSCRIPT.

Notwithstanding the notice in the preface, the work has been so long in passing through the press, that a great part has been re-written. The following *corrigenda* and *addenda* also have occurred:—

Page 8, line 10, for တဝမ်ပူ, read တဝမ်ပူ.

10, 3, for ယပင်, —ယပင်.

10 6, ditto.

15, 4, for သင်ဘော, —သင်းဘော.

16, 14, ditto.

23, 6, for ဝန်ကျင်း, —ဝန်းကျင်း.

23, between ပတ်လုံး and အညှိ, insert the following items:—

အစား, *stead*; ကိုယ်စား, *instead of self*.

အတူ, *likeness*; ထိုနည်းတူ, *in like manner*.

အလောက်, *about so much*, (obsolete); လှလောက်ကြီးသည်, *to be about as large as a man*.

အခန့်, *about so much*; တနှစ်ခန့်, *about a year*.

Page 24, line 19, for ကျန်တော်, read ကျွန်တော်.

Page 42, line 2, for ကတည်း, read သည်ထို့.

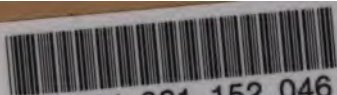
Page 47, instead of the present definition of ဆိတ်, read thus:—

ဆိတ်, (from ဆိတ်, *to be still, quiet*), *to be quiet, unmoved*, though the occasion calls for exertion, as နေဆိတ်သည်, *to remain unmoved*.









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